

# Canada Weekly

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## Mr. Léger becomes the Governor General of Canada

Jules Léger, formerly Canada's Ambassador to Belgium and Luxembourg, was installed as the twenty-first Governor General of Canada on January 14 at a ceremony in the Senate chamber of the Parliament Buildings in Ottawa. Mr. Léger succeeded Mr. Roland Michener, who retired this month after a term of almost seven years. (See *Canada Weekly*, dated October 17, 1973, for resumé of Mr. Léger's career.)

The ceremony, attended by some 400 people, was presided over by the recently-appointed Chief Justice of Canada, Bora Laskin. In the oath of office, which was administered by Mr. Justice Roland Martland, senior judge of the Supreme Court, Mr. Léger swore allegiance to the Queen and promised to well and truly serve her as Governor General, Commander-in-Chief of Canada and as Keeper of the Great Seal of Canada.

The Prime Minister, present and former Members of Parliament, members

of the diplomatic corps and other dignitaries and their spouses, witnessed the ceremony, which began with two fanfares of trumpets and included two 21-gun salutes by the 30th Field Regiment, Royal Canadian Artillery. The Governor General's brother, Paul-Emile Cardinal Léger, who is a missionary working in Africa, was also present in the Senate chamber.

### Welcome by PM

Prime Minister Trudeau, in his welcoming address, extended to Mr. Léger "the warmest good wishes of the Government, Parliament and the people of Canada. May I respectfully ask, that your first official act be to convey to Her Majesty, the Queen of Canada, a message expressing the loyalty and affection of the Canadian people," Mr. Trudeau stated. The Governor General, he said, was the symbol of Canada's unity and an agent of its preservation, as well as the symbol and agent of the continuity of Canada's government-



Canadian Press photo

Mr. and Mrs. Léger exchange a word during his installation as Canada's twenty-first Governor General on January 14. Also seen are Mitchell

Sharp (front), Secretary of State for External Affairs, Prime Minister Trudeau and the Chief Justice, Bora Laskin (right).

### Duties and responsibilities of the Governor General of Canada

The Governor General is appointed by the reigning Monarch of Britain on the recommendation of the Prime Minister of Canada to exercise all the Sovereign's functions in respect of this country. The average tenure of office since Confederation has been about five years.

Since 1926, the Governor General has acted exclusively as the representative of the Sovereign in Canada, and holds a position in relation to the administration of public affairs in Canada parallel to that of the Sovereign with respect to the governing of Britain. His status and powers are set forth by the British North America Act and by the Governor General's Letters Patent of 1947.

#### Twofold responsibilities

The duties of the Governor General are both constitutional and representational. His constitutional duties may be summarized as those normal functions that make the operations of government legal, the traditional prerogatives of the Crown, and reserve powers that have not been invoked for many years but remain as a check on the possibility of arbitrary action by the political authorities. The Crown, the House of Commons and the Senate together compose the Canadian Parliament, and it is the Governor General who formally convokes, prorogues and dissolves that body.

Members of the Privy Council, including the Prime Minister and the Cabinet Ministers, are sworn before him. The Governor General must also give Royal Assent to all bills passed by the House of Commons and the Senate, so that these may have the force of law as Acts of Parliament. He, or his deputy, signs many sorts of state document, including Orders-in-Council, commissions, exequaturs, pardons and the like.

In fulfilling these duties, the Governor General acts on the advice of the Prime Minister and Cabinet. However, the Governor General has the right to be consulted, to encourage and to warn, and he holds regular discussions with the Prime Minister on Government policies in order that he may be kept informed and, if he wishes, offer comments thereon. Moreover, he retains the ultimate constitutional right to replace his advisers should he judge this indispensable for the national good. The last occasion on which the reserve power was used was in 1926, and it would require most unusual circumstances for it to be invoked again.

Among the most significant of the Governor General's constitutional responsibilities is that of ensuring that the country always has a Prime Minister. Indeed, it is the Governor General who formally summons a new Prime Minister to form a Government. By virtue of his position, the Governor

General is also Commander-in-Chief of the Canadian Armed Forces and signs the commissions of all officers. He receives the letters of credence and commission of foreign ambassadors and Commonwealth high commissioners appointed to Canada. He is Chancellor and Principal Companion of the Order of Canada, and conducts the investitures of that Order as well as those of other orders and national bodies.

#### Ceremonial functions

In addition to his constitutional role, the Governor General has many ceremonial functions that involve travel throughout the nation. These permit him to know the country, to be able to place public issues in perspective and to establish a closer link with the people whom he serves.

The Governor General acts as Canada's host to visiting members of the Royal Family, foreign heads of state and other distinguished visitors. In his residence, and during his travels throughout Canada, he extends hospitality in many forms to great numbers of Canadian citizens and visitors from outside Canada.

As the representative of the Crown in Canada, the Governor General is empowered to exercise all the Sovereign's duties, including travelling abroad on behalf of the Canadian nation.

al process. "Your experience and accomplishments at home and abroad eminently suit you for this role," he said.

"As a diplomat, you have had difficult and demanding assignments; they have been accompanied at times by frustration and disappointment. But you have always carried your diplomatic tasks to success because of your patience and your wisdom. At home, as Under-Secretary of State, you helped to evolve national policies designed to ensure that our two official languages can truly thrive; that our many cultures can truly flourish; that our identity as individuals — and as a nation — can find strength and fulfillment in our arts and culture. These efforts have helped to give Canadians

a greater knowledge of each other, and to give the world a greater knowledge of Canada," Mr. Trudeau stated.

#### Canada tour first job

The Governor General, in his reply, stated that he would be "honoured to convey...the message of loyalty and affection" to the Queen.

"My wife and I have been deeply touched, Prime Minister, by your most cordial welcome, offered as it was on behalf of all Canadians; for we can succeed in the mission to which we are dedicating ourselves today only in so far as we are able to rely on the support of all, and on the aid of providence. We shall seek out that support among all those who have a hand in

the vast, richly colourful, yet unfinished tapestry that is Canada," he continued.

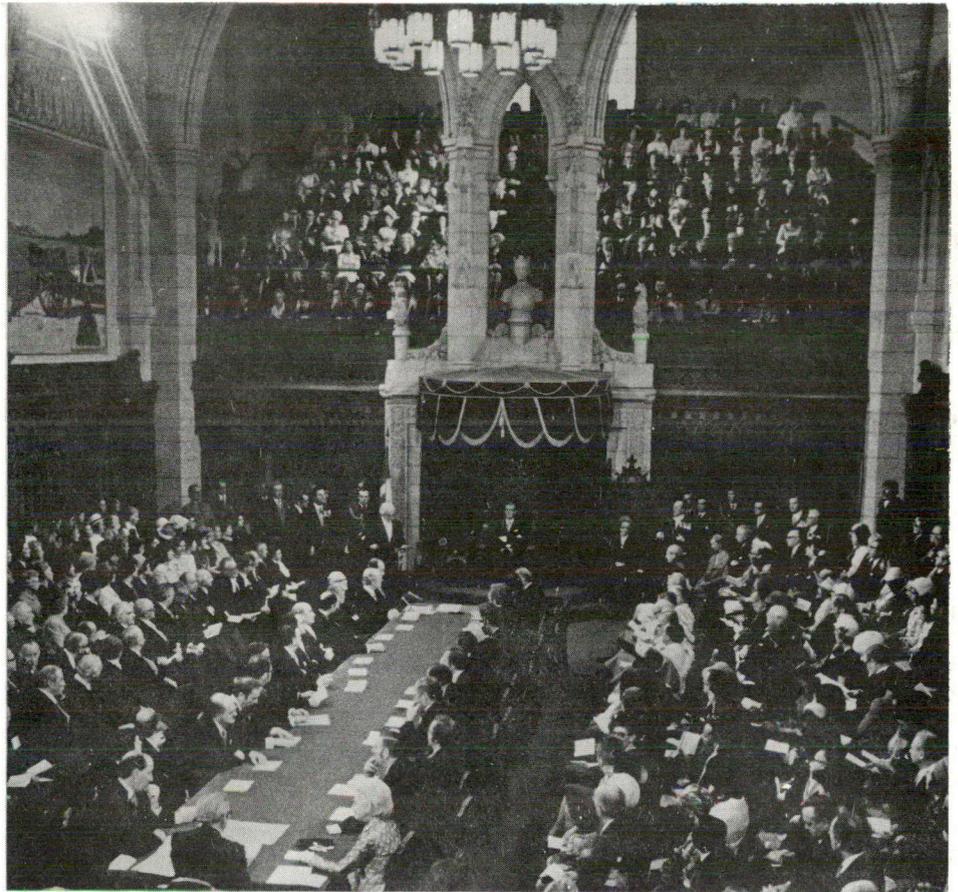
He and Mrs. Léger would begin their term, he said, by visiting all the provincial capitals.

The concluding paragraphs of the Governor General's remarks follow:

"We have been the first — and in many ways the only — people to be affected in a deep and lasting fashion by the three major currents of contemporary thought and genius: the English, the French and the American. Each in turn has formed and in some respects deformed us. In the past we have had to yield to them because the strength to resist was not forthcoming in a young and scattered people, disunited and hungry for new technology. But

now we have the strength, the numbers and the self-confidence to choose what suits us, to assimilate it and give it originality; thus creating a civilization of many cultures – the only kind that can survive – as we learn that we need very little gasoline to explore the highways of the soul.

“With these thoughts in mind, what can we wish the 985 children that will be born in this country today, January 14, 1974, and will belong to a nation of 25 million Canadians in 1980? Clean landscapes, clear waters, industrious yet unforbidding cities, a community of brotherhood in which man has resumed his appointed pride of place at the centre of creation – all these things in a united and prosperous country in a world of justice and peace. If in the next few years my wife and I can be associated, however modestly, with such an achievement, then we shall know that our mission has not been in vain. We shall have shared with you the perpetually difficult task of being Canadians. Throughout our mission we shall have in our minds the question asked by Paul the Apostle: “Who makes you, my friend, so important? What do you possess that was not given you? If then you really received it all as a gift, why take the credit to yourself?”



Canadian Press photo

*The Senate chamber, scene of the installation of the new Governor*

*General on January 14. About 400 people were present at the ceremony.*

### Canada and tourism

According to the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, Canada is both one of the world's leading travel destinations and tourist-generating countries. In its December *Commercial Letter* the Bank states that in 1972, receipts from international travel amounted to \$1,226 million or almost 28 per cent of total service receipts in the balance of payments. Compared with merchandise exports, travel receipts ranked third, exceeded only by motor vehicles and parts and woodpulp and newsprint. Canada ranked eighth in travel earnings from non-resident visitors, following the United States, Spain, Italy, Germany, Austria and France (tied), and Britain, in that order.

However, because of Canada's high standard of living, and the propensity of Canadians to travel abroad, Canada has generally tended to operate “in the red” on the travel account. Canadian

payments on the travel account amounted to \$1,456 million in 1972, resulting in a deficit of \$230 million. The estimated 9.8 million Canadian tourists who visited the U.S. accounted for almost 70 per cent of U.S. foreign visitors and added over \$900 million to the U.S. economy. Internationally, Canada ranked third in total resident travel expenditures abroad, behind the U.S. and Germany.

#### Majority U.S. visitors

In 1972, more than 95 per cent of Canada's foreign tourists were from the United States. The estimated 14.6 million Americans who stayed one or more nights in Canada generated over \$1 billion in receipts. Canada thus received about 20 per cent or the greatest percentage of United States travel payments in foreign countries. Overseas visitors to Canada in 1972 numbered 635,000 and they spent about \$204 million. Visitors from Britain

accounted for about 40 per cent of the total and a further 14 per cent came from Germany. Substantial numbers of visitors also came from France, the Netherlands, Japan and Italy.

Because of the over-all trade surplus, the development of tourism in Canada has not been given the priority accorded to it in many other countries. However, there are several factors which would indicate Canada's suitability as a tourist venue, in particular Canada's proximity to the U.S., the world's premier travel market. Indeed, experience has shown that the travel account is probably less sensitive to the rigours of international competition than many other Canadian goods and services. Over the decade of the 1960s travel receipts have gone up at a higher annual rate than the revenue from the export of all goods and services. Not only has the growth in travel receipts been rapid, it has also been stable.

Federal and provincial agencies are

now collaborating with the tourism industry to publicize Canada abroad and to provide the amenities and facilities to attract foreign tourists. Until recently, the main effort of the Federal Government has been the promotion of foreign travel through the Canadian Government Travel Bureau, which had been set up in 1934. By the mid-1960s the feeling began to grow that much more could be done at the federal level. On January 1, 1968, the federal Office of Tourism was established as a wing of the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce. The Office includes the Canadian Government Travel Bureau, responsible for travel promotion, and the Travel Industry Branch, responsible for co-operation with the industry. The annual Federal-Provincial Conference on Tourism acts as the focal point for the co-ordination of activities with the provincial authorities and the Tourist Advisory Council, drawn from experts in the tourist business, provides the federal and provincial authorities with the

views of the industry. Under the Bureau's current program, considerable advertizing and public relations campaigns, with extensive use of television, film, radio and the print media, are directed to the U.S. market and, to a lesser extent, to other markets. Increasing emphasis is being placed on the promotion of group tours and conventions. The Bureau also takes part in many travel and sports shows in the United States and arranges travel-trade seminars in many countries. All ten provinces and the two territories have also drawn up plans to conduct publicity and development of tourism.

Research projects of benefit to international tourism are being undertaken by the federal and provincial tourism authorities. In recent years, these projects have covered such important areas as improved international travel statistics, definitions, visitor "exit studies" and improved data on such sectors of the industry as accommodation and outdoor recreation facilities.

**McMaster summer school in Europe**

In the belief that students' learning experience will be enhanced by contact with people of other cultures, McMaster University at Hamilton, Ontario is offering summer courses in France, Italy and Sweden in July and August.

Anyone who meets the admission requirements of McMaster and has the course prerequisites or who has a letter of permission from another university, may enrol in the program. Some "listeners" will be accepted without admission requirements but they will not receive credit for courses taken. Each summer school has been planned for 45 days; several courses will last for 22 days.

Fine Arts and French will be given in Paris; Classics, Fine Arts and Italian in Rome and Florence; and Social work and Sociology in Stockholm, with optional field trips to Helsinki, Oslo or Copenhagen.

**Pacific Coast Indians stamps**

The issue of two 8-cent stamps on January 16 depicting the way of life and artifacts of Canada's Pacific Coast Indians is the first of the 1974 stamp program.

of a salmon, a Haida basket and a Tsimshian basket.

The Pacific Coast Indians lived at one time in inlet villages along a coastal area measuring some 200 miles wide by 900 miles long that stretched from the lower mainland to

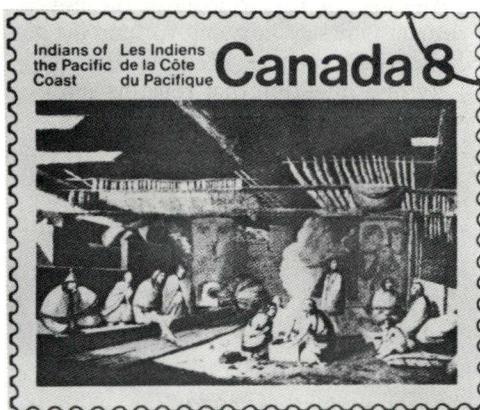
**Public attitudes towards computers**

Canadians view computers as a mixed blessing, according to a study recently published by the Department of Communications.

While most people surveyed in a national sample believe computers can benefit society, one in two questions their accuracy, and seven out of ten worry that they could cause serious errors by not taking human factors into consideration. On the positive side, people feel that computers can contribute to education and scientific research, assist government and business in making decisions, and help with the practical problems of daily life by providing services such as reservations, "teleshopping" and medical advice through home terminals.

People's attitudes are influenced by such factors as age, sex, profession, and whether they live in the country or the city.

*Public Attitudes Towards Computers* is based on a study carried out for the department by the Social Survey Research Centre of Toronto, and an analysis of the study undertaken for the department by Dr. Benjamin Singer, a consultant from the University of Western Ontario.



The first stamp, showing the print *The Inside of a House in Nootka Sound*, was engraved by William Sharp and reproduced courtesy of the Public Archives of Canada. It was taken from an original 1778 drawing by John Webber.

The second of the two stamps depicts a Haida box, a Nootka whalebone club, a Haida halibut hook, a Haida moon mask, a Salish blanket, a woodcarving



the panhandle of Alaska.

Architectural masterpieces such as the original West Coast totem poles were examples of the Pacific Indians' great craftsmanship.

The potlatch, from the Nootka word meaning "giving", was an integral part of the Pacific Coast Indians' culture. It was a spiritual ceremony of feasting, dancing and gift-giving.

### Prime Minister Trudeau pays tribute to Mr. Roland Michener

At a state dinner on January 7 in honour of former Governor-General Michener's retirement, the Prime Minister borrowed one of Mr. Michener's "favourite tour stories" to illustrate his appreciation for help received from Mr. Michener since 1968, when Mr. Trudeau took office.

It seems that Mr. Michener was visiting the outports of Newfoundland, travelling on a Canadian destroyer.

In Mr. Trudeau's words:

When he came aboard, the commander of the ship introduced him to the local pilot for the trip, a laconic Newfoundland seaman named Tom Hounsel. "Well, Captain Tom," said the Governor General, "I've heard about your great skill in these waters, and I understand you know where all the rocks are."

"Don't know about that, sir," Captain Tom replied. "But I sure know where all the rocks ain't."

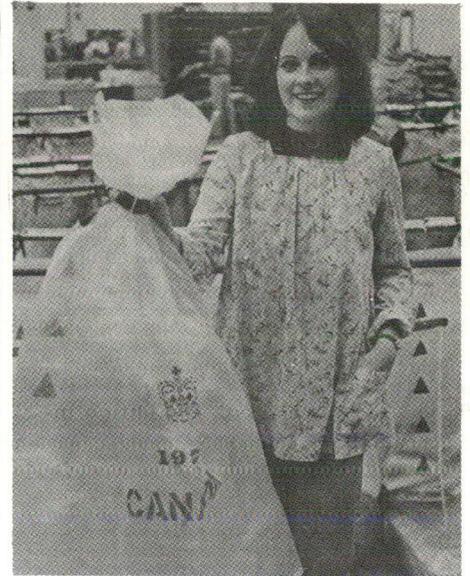
Your Excellency, as I recall your nearly 30 years in public life — as I recall with personal gratitude the many Wednesday nights since 1968 when you have offered me your encouragement and counsel on the nation's business — I can testify that you are a man who

also knows, better than most, "where the rocks ain't".

At your installation in 1967, our friend Mike Pearson expressed the same thought more elegantly when he cited the words of the poet Tennyson. I believe that Tennyson's words fit your career even better today, and should like to repeat them as you leave us:

"Much has he seen and known; cities of men and manners, climates, councils, governments. Himself not least, but honoured them all."

Your Excellency, as you retire from your high office, I wish to extend to you and to Her Excellency the thanks of all Canadians, and to propose a toast to your health and happiness.



Elaine Charron of the Post Office Department shows one of the 150,000 new plastic mail bags used by the Toronto Post Office during the Christmas rush. These transparent, water-proof polyethylene bags were destined for use only when there was a shortage but, because of the material and the satisfactory type of closure, the Post Office may use them at other times too.

### Long-term implications of oil spills

In 1970, when the tanker *Arrow* ran aground, it released 16,000 tons of bunker oil into the ocean. Now, four years later, that oil is still present and poisonous along the sheltered beaches of Chedabucto Bay, Nova Scotia. Various clean-up techniques were tried; none proved entirely effective.

Toronto's Institute of Environmental Sciences and Engineering has been studying what would happen if a break occurred on land in the proposed pipeline pumping crude oil from Canada's Arctic frontier down the Mackenzie Valley. The project is part of the Arctic Land Use Research Program, which is a \$20-million federal investigation on the probable environmental and social effects of pipelines in the North.

The Toronto scientists believe that a rupture would allow about 50,000 gallons of crude to drain on to the delicate Arctic tundra before the leak could be contained. In summer this would soak down to perma-

frost level, and spread like any other fluid through the extensive drainage system. In winter the contaminated area would be smaller since oil thickens with cold and is absorbed by snow.

In either case, the oil is lethal for many animal species and also to the sensitive mosses and lichens, which predominate on the tundra.

This data has been prepared from observations in the laboratory and in the field. The Toronto team has made controlled spills of oil into an Arctic lake to measure the spread of the slick and its effects on living things. They have spilled oil on snow and have observed it flow under snow cover. They have returned to their spills to measure the rate at which different hydrocarbon components evaporate from exposed oil, and how this changes the oil's toxicity.

Unfortunately, the scientists don't know yet how to clean up such a spill. In the Arctic, a large force of volunteers cannot be mobilized, they point out, nor can they bulldoze earthen dykes to burn off the oil. The

search for micro-organisms that digest oil on such a scale has not yet succeeded.

Whether the Government or the petroleum industry is going to fund a large scale program clean-up technology is a question that remains unanswered. At present, neither does to any significant degree.

"What Canada needs is a co-ordinated and effective oil pollution research program," says Dr. Donald Mackay, of the Oil and Gas Working Group in the Institute of Environmental Sciences and Engineering.

### Mineral production, 1973

Based on an estimate of the production of Canadian minerals during 1973 prepared by Statistics Canada, the total value exceeded \$8.24 billion. Values of the leading mineral commodities were: crude petroleum, \$2,246 million; copper, \$1,148 million; nickel, \$785 million; zinc \$653 million; iron ore, \$613 million; and natural gas \$482 million.

**New anti-tank weapon for armed forces**

The Canadian Forces are getting a new anti-tank weapon.

Delivery of the new missile system identified as TOW, (tube-launched, optically-tracked, wire-guided), will begin in 1975 for Canada's NATO forces in Europe, as well as for infantry and reconnaissance units at home. About 150 units will be bought.

Cost of the program, including spare parts, technical publications, target and missiles, is estimated at \$30 million.

TOW is a highly accurate, semi-automatic missile system capable of destroying a tank at ranges from 70 yards to a maximum of 3,300 yards, or about two miles. It will replace the 106-millimetre recoilless rifle in use since the early '60s and the SS-11B1 guided missile system, in use since the mid-1960s.

It is designed to destroy bunkers, gun positions, vehicles and other targets, as well as armoured vehicles.

**Ontario commuter rail service**

The Federal Government will provide \$10 million for the purchase of rolling stock for a commuter rail service between Richmond Hill, Ontario and Toronto's Union Station, Transport Minister Jean Marchand and Energy, Mines and Resources Minister Donald Macdonald announced this month, in conjunction with Ontario Minister of Transportation and Communications, Gordon Carton and Metropolitan Toronto Chairman Paul Godfrey.

Three trains will run during peak periods for about one-and-a-half hours

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each morning and evening on weekdays. All operating costs will be borne by the Province of Ontario.

Mr. Macdonald said that the provision of railway rolling stock for commuter services of this type would make a significant contribution to energy conservation and was consistent with the type of transportation desired by the people of Metropolitan Toronto, as expressed by Mr. Godfrey.

The commuter rail link will help alleviate the stress imposed on the Yonge Street subway during peak periods and will be linked by Provincial GO Bus services to Barrie, Newmarket and Aurora.

The service will remove some 5,000 daily passenger trips by private automobile and relieve traffic pressure on the Don Valley Expressway and downtown parking areas.

**Steel expansion in 1974**

Interprovincial Steel and Pipe Corporation Ltd. of Regina, Saskatchewan, Western Canada's largest steel producer, is expected to start in 1974 a \$40-million expansion of its Saskatchewan and Alberta steel-making operations. The program, which is scheduled over a period from four to five years, will include: establishment of a 400,000-ton-a-year iron reduction plant close to the company's current ingot-producing installations at Regina; installation of a new furnace at the Regina ingot plant; and establishment of three or more steel mills in Alberta.

The net impact of the expansion will be to increase Ipsco's current annual ingot capacity from 600,000 tons to about one million tons.

**Kenya university assignment**

Dr John T. Sears of St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish, Nova Scotia, will travel to Kenya this month to head an evaluation team for the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA).

Dr Sears, Dean of Arts and Science at the University, will chair the three-man review committee that will evaluate the development of the Faculty of Commerce at the University of Nairobi.

The faculty was established in 1971 through the work of the Universities of Alberta and Nairobi with assistance from CIDA.

The committee will view the progress in the development of the faculty at the Kenya university and will also evaluate the commerce training program there.

This is the third international assignment in which Dr. Sears has participated during the past 12 months. Last March he assisted CIDA in the evaluation of the feasibility of setting up small businesses in Lesotho. Later he was part of a team that conducted a management training program in Sweden.

**Hockey standings at January 17**

**National Hockey League**

*East Division*

	W	L	T	F	A	P
Boston	27	7	6	182	113	60
Montreal	24	10	6	146	109	54
NY Rangers	20	14	10	160	137	50
Toronto	21	15	7	157	126	49
Buffalo	21	18	4	144	138	46
Detroit	16	21	6	142	172	38
NY Islanders	10	21	11	101	138	31
Vancouver	10	25	7	110	160	27

*West Division*

Philadelphia	25	9	5	127	75	55
Chicago	19	8	14	146	89	52
St. Louis	18	16	6	116	107	42
Atlanta	17	19	7	110	123	41
Los Angeles	15	20	7	117	136	37
Minnesota	13	19	10	131	147	36
Pittsburgh	11	26	5	110	159	27
California	9	28	5	107	177	23

**World Hockey Association**

*East Division*

	W	L	T	F	A	P
New England	24	16	2	160	137	50
Toronto	22	20	4	178	153	48
Cleveland	21	16	5	133	127	47
Quebec	20	20	3	161	142	43
Chicago	17	19	3	125	136	37
New Jersey	17	22	2	111	143	36

*West Division*

Houston	22	13	4	156	108	48
Winnipeg	21	21	4	153	164	46
Edmonton	23	20	0	153	146	46
Minnesota	21	21	1	159	161	43
Vancouver	17	26	0	151	181	34
Los Angeles	16	27	0	132	176	32